served in the Confederate army were, tried by the test of State allegiance, rebels against their respective States.[1] The truth is, the slave-holding States had a great deal in common ; their civilization was of a different type from that of the Northern States; and although they differed also in many respects from each other, there was yet a common bond in the fact that their society contained the institution of slavery, —an institution which, by making the white race the masters of the negroes, enlisted in its behalf those powerful feelings which have in all history animated a ruling class when its domination has been challenged or attacked. For this reason it was found that the dogma that the State was alone entitled to the allegiance of its citizens did not work with unvarying regularity and efficiency in the case of those slave States which did not secede. Many of the leading men in those States, led by Breckinridge of Kentucky, who had been Vice-President of the United States, fought against the Union. Large contingents were furnished to the armies of the Southern Confederacy from Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

There were also attempts on the part of some prominent men at an evasion of the principle of State allegiance. Of these the most conspicuous was that of General Hood, who, when he found that

his State, Kentucky, was not going to secede, as he had hoped and desired it would, changed his domicile to Texas, at the outbreak of the war, so that he might, nominally at any rate, keep within the rule.[2] There were

[1] For a justification of their course see Davis's *Rise and Fall*, vol. I., pp. 399 *et seq.*, where Breckinridge gives his own defence at length.
[2] *Hood's Advance and Retreat*, 16.